This will go in my keys (2) to the genera of females for the subfamily Auplopodinae (Pseudageniae) for North America as follows: First part of couplet 5,

5. A group of long curving or straight bristles or hairs on mentum.....5a
5. No such group of hairs on mentum.....6
5a. No distinct teeth on posterior edge of hind tibiae; only small spines hind tibiae when seen from behind with a slight curvature on the outside near the base; pronotum slightly angulate and almost flat; ocellar triangle much smaller, with the lateral ocelli twice as far from the edge of eyes as they are apart.....*Lissagenia* Banks
5a. Distinct, though small, teeth on the posterior edge of hind tibiae; hind tibiae, when seen from behind, hardly curved at the base; pronotum transverse, not at all angulate, and not quite flat; ocellar triangle larger, with the lateral ocelli just about as far apart as they are distant from the edge of eyes.....*Alasagenia* Banks
6. [Proceed as in keys *l.c.*]

Literature References

1. Banks, N. A. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 96, 1946, p. 456.
2. Dreisbach, R. R. Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 1949, p. 65.

Note on the Identity and Distribution of Hemitrichus rufipes Thomson (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae)

By A. B. Gahan, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, and George E. Wallace, Section of Entomology, Carnegie Museum

Hemitrichus rufipes was originally described from Sweden. The U. S. National Museum collection contains a female collected in the vicinity of Vienna and a male from Böheimkirchen, Austria, both identified by F. Ruschka; also 2 females collected by J. Fahringer in the vicinity of Vienna, and 1 female from Angern, Austria, sent in by H. L. Parker and identified by

Gahan by comparing with the Ruschka determined material and with Thomson's description. The last-mentioned specimen bears a label "? Ex Bruchus," indicating a doubtful host record. Nothing further is known concerning hosts and distribution of the species in Europe.

Occurrence of the species in America was recorded in a note by the junior author published in 1949. The specimens upon which this record was based were collected in Pittsburgh, Pa., and were identified by comparing them with the above-mentioned European material. Subsequently, while examining some pteromalids from the collection of the Natural History Survey of Illinois, specimens collected by Wm. A. Nason at Algonquin, Ill., in 1896 were recognized as being *H. rufipes*. Further investigation revealed that in 1896 Ashmead had described what he supposed to be a new genus and new species, *Uriella rufipes* Ashm., based in part upon a series of specimens having the same origin and data as those just mentioned. The actual holotype of *Uriella rufipes* Ashmead, as recorded in the type catalog of the U. S. National Museum, is the specimen mentioned in the description as having been bred by F. M. Webster from *Botis erectalis* Grote, and is from Ohio. The host label on this specimen bears a question mark, indicating that the host association was uncertain. This holotype and the eight paratypes collected by Nason are all alike and appear to be identical in every way with the European material of *Hemitrichus rufipes* Thom. The genus *Uriella* Ashmead must therefore be considered a synonym of *Hemitrichus* Thomson and the species *rufipes* Ashmead a synonym of *rufipes* Thomson.

Two other occurrences of *H. rufipes* remain to be mentioned. One specimen, received from R. R. Driesbach, is labeled as having come from a "pine cone gall" on *Salix* sp. collected in Elizabeth County, Michigan, Sept. 11, 1937. The other record concerns several specimens received for identification from L. C. Kuitert and which were taken by him in Morris County, Kansas, in April 1948 in association with *Ptinus hirtellus* Sturm and *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (L.) infesting pack-rat droppings. Prof. Kuitert has published an account of his observa-

tions on this association in The Florida Entomologist, vol. 33, p. 177, 1949.

It is evident from these records that *H. rufipes* is a widely distributed species. Its real host relationships are not clear. The fact that the host associations listed (some of them as doubtful) include Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Coleoptera would seem to indicate a likelihood that some of these records are wrong.

Kurdjumov (Revue Russe d'Entomologie, vol. 13, pp. 3, 4; 1913) placed *Uriella* Ashm. in synonymy with *Phaenacra* Foerster. Cotypes of *Phaenacra nubigera* Foerst. (the genotype species) are in the U. S. National Museum, and although they superficially resemble the genotype of *Uriella*, the two genera are not closely related. *Phaenacra* belongs to the tribe *Merisini* and is believed not to be separable from *Merisus* Walker. *Hemitrichus* (= *Uriella*) belongs in the tribe *Metastenini*.

Hemitrichus rufipes is easily recognized in both sexes by the following characters: The clypeus is perfectly smooth and shining with a sharp median tooth on its anterior margin; the parapsidal grooves are almost entirely effaced; the propodeum is strongly and nearly uniformly punctate and without either a median carina or lateral folds; the marginal vein is distinctly swollen at base; the posterior tibia has two distinct spurs; the abdomen of the female is conic-ovate with the first tergite perfectly smooth, the others weakly reticulated but shining, the ovipositor sheaths shortly exserted. The color in both sexes is aeneous black, with the scape pedicel and all legs (except their coxae) bright reddish testaceous.

Synonymic Bibliography

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1898 *Hemitrichus rufipes* (Thom.) Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen., vol. 5, p. 88.

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1904 *Hemitrichus rufipes* (Thom.) Ashmead, Mem. Carnegie Mus., vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 276, 377.
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1949 *Hemitrichus rufipes* (Thom.) Wallace, Ent. News, vol. 60, no. 2, p. 30.

Ants from Saipan, Marianas Islands

By Neal A. Weber, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Professor R. K. Enders kindly collected for me ants on Saipan during the summer of 1949 while he was engaged in mammal studies for the Pacific Science Board under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research. These ants were principally those species coming to his mammal skinning tables and therefore represent a sampling of the scavenging, adaptable species.

The records are also of interest in representing one of the far-flung Pacific Islands, comparatively few of which have been explored from an entomological point of view until recent years. From Guam, some 125 miles south southwest, Wheeler (1912) listed 21 species of ants. From Bikini Atoll, about 1200 miles east, Cole (1949) enumerates 13 species taken in 1947. There are doubtless numerous collections made in the 1940's whose records are not presently available from this and other islands of the area.

The ants of these three islands reflect the general nature of ant distribution in the Pacific. Each contains tropicopolitan species as the chief element of the fauna. All three contain the large *Odontomachus haematoda*, the sole tropicopolitan species of the primitive ant subfamily, the Ponerinae, although a second species taken by Dr. Enders may represent another ponerine